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SPECIFICATION

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PNEUMATIC BIAS TIRE

(TECHNICAL FIELD)

This invention relates to a pneumatic bias tire suitable for use in construction vehicles such as loader and the like, and particularly proposes a technique for effectively preventing separation failure between plies of a carcass caused in a portion corresponding to a maximum width position of the tire resulted from the running of the tire under high loading.

(BACKGROUND ART)

In this type of the conventional pneumatic bias tire comprising plural pairs of bead cores and plural carcass ply groups corresponding to the bead core pair number, carcass plies of rubberized ply cords constituting each group being wound around each bead core, it is common that when the number of ply cords per 50 mm in at least three inside carcass plies of an innermost carcass ply group is N_p , a rubber gauge between the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies is T_p (mm), a diameter of the ply cord is D_p (mm), the number of ply cords per 50 mm in the carcass ply of the other carcass ply groups is N_q , a rubber gauge between the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies is T_q (mm) and a diameter of the ply cord is D_q (mm), there are made $N_p = 50$, $N_q = 51$ and $N_p/N_q = 0.98$ but also $T_p/D_p = 1.3$, $T_q/D_q = 0.8$ and $(T_p/D_p)/(T_q/D_q) = 1.6$.

Moreover, the term "rubber gauge between ply cords of adjoining carcass plies" used throughout the specification means a total thickness of coating rubber sandwiched between the ply cords of mutually laminated carcass plies and rubber which may be separately interposed between the carcass plies.

In such a conventional tire, however, it tends to increase a ratio of causing separation failure between one to three inside carcass plies in the innermost carcass ply group, more directly separation failure of the ply cord from the coating rubber due to the increase of strain in a portion of the carcass corresponding to a position of the maximum tire width accompanied with increases of load and torque for the construction vehicle or the like in recent years.

Namely, in the loader, a maximum width portion of the tire having a thinnest thickness is particularly subjected to a large strain by increasing the load

accompanied with the recently large bucketing and the output accompanied with the increase of digging force. Particularly, in the bending deformation of the tire side portion under a large load, the innermost first to third carcass plies are located at a compression side of the bending and the carcass ply as a tension-resistant member is largely distorted by subjecting to compression force instead of tensile force, so that shearing strain between the carcass plies becomes large to cause the separation failure of the ply cord from the coating rubber and hence separation failure between the plies resulted therefrom.

In connection with such problems, JP-A-57-191102 proposes a technique wherein on the assumption that the twisting number of the ply cord in the outermost and innermost carcass ply groups is made larger than the twisting number of the ply cord in the middle carcass ply group to enhance compression strength in these carcass ply groups, the amount of rubber existing between the ply cords is increased for preventing the peeling of the ply cord from the coating rubber due to the increase of the cord twisting number, whereby the concentration of shearing strain is controlled to prevent cracking produced at an interface between the cord and the rubber and hence prevent the separation failure.

Even in such a tire, however, the separation failure of the ply cord from the coating rubber can not be sufficiently prevented when compression force applied to the inner carcass ply is made larger by the bending deformation of the tire side portion as in the bias tire having plural pairs of bead cores obliged to increase the thickness in the portion corresponding to the maximum tire width and also having a ply rating of not less than 58 used under a high load, or when an aspect ratio of the tire is not more than 80% and the bending deformation amount of the tire side portion is made relatively large due to the lowering of the height of the tire side portion or the like.

The invention is to solve the problems of the conventional techniques and to provide a pneumatic bias tire capable of effectively preventing the separation failure between the carcass plies even in the large bending deformation of the tire side portion under an action of a high load.

(DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION)

The pneumatic bias tire according to the invention comprises plural pairs of bead cores and plural carcass ply groups corresponding to the number of

bead core pairs, carcass plies of ply cords coated with a coating rubber constituting each group being wound around each bead core, and has a ply rating of not less than 58 and an aspect ratio of not more than 80%, in which a rubber volume as a sum of the product of a distance between ply cords in the carcass ply and a distance between ply cords of mutually adjoining carcass plies per unit area of 50 mm square and a depth size with respect to three or more inside carcass plies of an innermost carcass ply group in at least a portion corresponding to a position of a maximum tire width is $500\text{-}1350\text{ mm}^3$, preferably $700\text{-}1000\text{ mm}^3$.

The term "maximum tire width" used herein means a maximum distance between sidewalls when the tire is mounted onto an approved rim and inflated under a specified air pressure and removing letters, patterns and the like at a side face of the tire, and the term "portion corresponding to a position of maximum tire width" means a region corresponding to about 3-5% of a tire section height.

Moreover, the term "approved rim" means a rim defined according to the following standard, and the term "specified air pressure" means an air pressure defined in correspondence with a maximum load capacity according to the following standard, and the maximum load capacity means an acceptable maximum mass applied to the tire according to the following standard.

The standard is decided by an industrial standard effective for an area producing or using tires. For instance, it is "YEAR BOOK of The TIRE and RIM ASSOCIATION INC. in USA, "STANDARD MANUAL of The European Tyre and Rim Technical Organization" in Europe, and "JATMA YEAR BOOK" of The Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturers Association Inc. in Japan.

When the rubber volume between the ply cords is selected within the above range, the separation failure of the ply cord and hence separation failure between the carcass plies can be effectively prevented even if the thickness of the maximum tire width portion becomes relatively thick or the bending deformation amount of the tire side portion becomes large.

That is, when the rubber volume is less than 500 mm^3 , a strained stress between the ply cord and the coating rubber can not be effectively mitigated, while when it exceeds 1350 mm^3 , the function of mitigating the strained stress between the carcass plies can be developed, but the thickness of

the maximum tire width portion is made relatively thick to increase compression strain in the innermost carcass ply group and the effect of stress mitigation is lessened and hence the effective prevention of the separation failure between plies becomes difficult.

In such a tire, it is preferable that a peel strength index represented by the following equation among at least three inside carcass plies in the innermost carcass ply group is made 1.3 times or more than that among the carcass plies in the other carcass ply groups. More preferably, an upper limit of the peel strength index is 1.6.

The peel strength index F is represented by an equation:

$$F = 6.8 \times (50/N - D) + 3.6 \times T + 9.7$$

wherein N: number of ply cords per 50 mm

D: diameter of ply cord (mm)

T: rubber gauge between ply cords of adjoining carcass plies. In this case, a group that carcass ply(s) is not wound around the bead core or so-called down ply group is not included in the other carcass ply group.

In order to enhance the peel strength between the carcass plies, it is effective that the number of ply cords arranged per 50 mm (hereinafter referred to as end count) is decreased to widen a rubber width between cords in the same carcass ply to mitigate the concentration of the strained stress between the ply cords accompanied with the deformation of the tire side portion and that the rubber gauge between the laminated carcass plies is thickened to mitigate the concentration of the strained stress. Considering these facts, the peel strength index F can be represented by an equation:

$$F = 6.8 \times (50/N - D) + 3.6 \times T + 9.7$$

wherein N: end count

D: diameter of ply cord (mm)

T: rubber gauge between ply cords of adjoining carcass plies.

When the peel strength index F is made 1.3 times or more among at least three inside carcass plies in the innermost carcass ply group, which is particularly apt to easily cause the separation failure between plies, than that among the carcass plies in the other carcass ply groups, the sufficient separation resistance in use can be ensured.

In other words, when the peel strength index F is less than 1.3 times, particularly not more than 1.25 times, the separation resistance is lacking and there is a fear of causing the separation failure between the plies at a relatively premature time. On the other hand, the upper limit of the peel strength index F is preferable to be 1.6 times.

Moreover, it is possible to enhance the peel strength index by either the end count of ply cords or the rubber gauge between the ply cords in the adjoining carcass plies. However, when only the end count is decreased, it is unavoidable to extremely lower the total strength of the carcass, and also it is difficult to effectively mitigate the strained stress because the rubber gauge between the plies is unchangeable.

On the other hand, when only the rubber gauge between the carcass plies is increased, there is a tendency capable of mitigating the strain between the plies, but as the rubber gauge between the plies exceeds a certain range, the compression strain to the innermost carcass ply group is increased by the increase of the thickness of the maximum tire width portion and it is difficult to expect the sufficient effect of mitigating the stress, and also it is difficult to substantially increase the peel strength index F in connection with no change of the end count.

In the tire according to the invention, it is more preferable to satisfy requirements of $N_i = 30-40$ (cords), $N_o = 50-60$ (cords), $N_i/N_o = 0.6-0.8$ and $T_i/D_i = 1.6-2.2$, $T_o/D_o = 0.6-1.0$, $(T_i/D_i)/(T_o/D_o) = 1.9-3.55$ when an average end count in at least three inside carcass plies of the innermost carcass ply group is N_i , a rubber gauge between the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies is T_i (mm), a diameter of the ply cord is D_i (mm), an average end count in the carcass plies of the other carcass ply groups is N_o , a rubber gauge of the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies is T_o (mm) and a diameter of the ply cord is D_o (mm).

Thus, the separation resistance of the carcass ply can be advantageously improved without extremely lowering the total strength of the carcass and considerably increasing the thickness of the maximum tire width portion and the like while well balancing the decrease of the end count and the increase of the rubber gauge between the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies.

That is, when the end count N_i exceeds 40 cords, the expected separation resistance is hardly realized, while when it is less than 30 cords, the

lowering of the total strength of the carcass is not denied. Also, when Ti/Di is less than 1.6, it is difficult to sufficiently improve the separation resistance, while when it exceeds 2.2, the total thickness of the tire side portion becomes thicker and the separation failure of the carcass ply fatigue breakage of the ply cord and the like are apt to be easily caused by the increase of the compression strain accompanied with the bending deformation of the side portion itself rather than the function of mitigating the strained stress.

(BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS)

FIG. 1 is a cross section view of a half portion of an embodiment of the tire according to the invention.

FIG. 2 is an enlarged section view illustrating distances between ply cords in the same ply and between adjoining carcass plies.

FIG. 3 is a graph showing a relation between rubber volume and separation resistance of a carcass ply.

(BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION)

In FIG. 1 showing a half portion of an embodiment of the tire according to the invention, numeral 1 is a tread portion, numeral 2 a sidewall portion continuing to each side part of the tread portion 1 and extending inward in a radial direction, and numeral 3 a bead portion located at an inner peripheral side of the sidewall portion 2.

In this embodiment, three pairs of bead cores 4, 5, 6 are arranged in each of the bead portions 3, and a carcass constituting a skeleton structure of the tire toroidally extends between the bead cores and is formed with inner to outer three carcass ply groups 8, 9, 10 and one down ply group 11. Each of the carcass ply groups 8, 9, 10 other than the down ply group 11 is constructed by winding side portions of plural carcass plies each made of ply cords coated with a coating rubber around each of the bead cores 4, 5, 6 from an inside toward an outside in a widthwise direction of the tire. Moreover, the down ply group 11 located at an outermost side in the figure is constructed by arranging side portions of plural carcass plies each made of ply cords coated with a coating rubber along a bead base 12 of the tire.

In the tire according to the invention having an aspect ratio of not more than 80% and a ply rating of not less than 58, three or more inside carcass

plies of an innermost carcass ply group 8 in at least a portion corresponding to a position H of a maximum tire width, which are a compression side in the bending deformation of the sidewall portion 2, satisfy that a rubber volume V as a sum of the product of a distance δ between ply cords in the same carcass ply c_p , a distance T between ply cords of mutually adjoining inner and outer carcass plies c_p and a depth size per unit area of 50 mm square as shown by an enlarged section view in FIG. 2 is within a range of 500-1350 mm³, more preferably 700-1000 mm³.

According to the tire having such a construction, as seen from a graph shown in FIG. 3, the separation failure between the carcass plies can be prevented effectively. That is, when the rubber volume V is less than 500 mm³, the strained stress between the ply cord and the coating rubber can not be sufficiently mitigated, while when it exceeds 1350 mm³, even if the strained stress between the carcass plies can be mitigated, the thickness of the carcass itself is increased to increase the compression strain at the innermost side by the bending deformation, so that it is difficult to effectively control the separation failure. At this moment, the reason why the index of separation resistance of 120 is a standard judging the separation resistance is due to the fact that it is difficult to ensure the advantage in market unless the index value is not less than 120.

Further, in addition to the above, the peel strength index F among three or more inside carcass plies in the innermost carcass ply group 8 represented by the equation of:

$$F = 6.8 \times (50/N - D) + 3.6 \times T + 9.7$$

wherein N: end count

D: diameter of ply cord (mm)

T: rubber gauge between ply cords of adjoining carcass plies, is 1.3 times or more than that in the other carcass ply groups 9, 10.

Moreover, the upper limit of this index F is preferable to be 1.6 times as previously mentioned.

As shown in FIG. 2, the diameter D of the ply cord means a diameter of a ply cord c embedded in a coating rubber 13 in the carcass ply c_p and the rubber gauge T between the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies c_p means a thickness of the coating rubber 13 corresponding to a distance between ply cords

of mutually laminated carcass plies c_p as previously mentioned.

When the carcass plies are mutually laminated by interposing another rubber therebetween, a thickness of this rubber is included in the rubber gauge T .

According to the tire having such a construction, there can be effectively prevented the separation failure between the inside carcass plies particularly subjected to a large compression strain at the portion corresponding to the position H of the maximum tire width having a thinnest tire thickness in the bending deformation of the sidewall portion 2 under an action of a high load.

In such a tire, it is more preferable to satisfy requirements of $N_i = 30-40$ (cords), $N_o = 50-60$ (cords), $N_i/N_o = 0.6-0.8$ and $T_i/D_i = 1.6-2.2$, $T_o/D_o = 0.6-1.0$, $(T_i/D_i)/(T_o/D_o) = 1.9-3.55$ when an average end count in at least three inside carcass plies c_p of the innermost carcass ply group 8 is N_i , a rubber gauge between the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies is T_i (mm), a diameter of the ply cord is D_i (mm), an average end count in the carcass plies c_p of the other carcass ply groups 9, 10 is N_o , a rubber gauge of the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies is T_o (mm) and a diameter of the ply cord is D_o (mm).

In this case, the separation failure of the carcass ply c_p can be more advantageously prevented by well balancing the decrease of the end count and the increase of the rubber gauge between the ply cords of the adjoining carcass plies.

(EXAMPLE)

As a pneumatic bias tire for construction vehicle having a tire size of 45/65-45 58PR, there are provided invention tires and conventional tire in which three pairs of bead cores are arranged as shown in FIG. 1, and each of innermost to outermost carcass ply groups is comprised of 14 carcass plies each containing ply cords made of nylon-66 of 1260 denier and a down ply group is comprised of 6 carcass plies each containing the same ply cords, and crossing angles of the ply cords in the inside, middle and outside carcass ply groups with respect to an equatorial plane of the tire are 54° , 56° and 58° , respectively, and the same crossing angle of the ply cord in the down ply group is 55° , and an end count, a diameter of the ply cord and the like are changed as shown in Table 1. Each of these tires is subjected to an actual running test on a vehicle every 30 tires to measure an average time required for the occurrence of separation failure

between carcass plies located at an inside in a tire side portion to thereby obtain results as shown by a durability index in a lowermost column of Table 1.

Table 1

	Conven- tional tire	Invention tire							Comparative tire	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
V (rubber volume mm ³)	140	655	878	1347	1005	985	760	900	480	1626
Ni (cords/50 mm)	50.5	40	40	30	30	35	50	28	42.0	28
No (cords/50 mm)	51.0	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.7	50.7	51.0	51.0	51.0
Ni/No	0.99	0.79	0.79	0.59	0.59	0.69	0.99	0.55	0.82	0.55
Ti (mm)	0.38	1.00	1.34	1.34	1.00	1.2	2.00	0.38	0.90	1.50
To (mm)	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Ti/Di	0.62	1.64	2.20	2.20	1.64	1.97	3.28	0.62	1.48	2.46
To/Do	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
(Ti/Di)/(To/Do)	1.00	2.63	3.53	3.53	2.63	3.16	5.26	1.00	2.37	3.95
Ratio of peel strength in innermost plies (index)	100	130	139	160	151	144	144	150	124	170
Ratio of strain in innermost plies (index)	100	105	108	108	105	107	113	101	105	109
Casing strength at break (index)	100	97.3	97.3	95.0	94.8	96	99.4	94.9	98	95
Durability index up to troubles	100	166	186	171	189	194	129	140	106	114

As seen from Table 1, the invention tires can largely improve the durability of the carcass as compared with the conventional tire and comparative tires.

(INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY)

As mentioned above, according to the invention, the rubber volume between the ply cords among three or more inside carcass plies in the innermost carcass ply group particularly located at a portion corresponding to a position of a maximum tire width is 500-1350 mm³, so that the separation failure between the carcass plies at the portion being a compression side in the bending deformation of the tire side portion under an action of a high load can be effectively prevented to largely improve the durability of the carcass.